

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES, Founded.....1888
THE DISPATCH, Founded.....1880

Published every day in the year by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Times-Dispatch Building, 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.

TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1
Publication Office.....10 South Tenth Street
South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street
Petersburg.....100 North Sycamore Street
Lynchburg.....218 Eighth Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.,
Special Advertising Representatives.
New York.....200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia.....Municipal Life Building
Chicago.....People's Gas Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL: One Six Three One
Year. Mos. Mos. Mos. Mos.
Daily and Sunday.....\$6.00 \$7.00 \$1.50 \$ 5.55
Daily only.....4.00 2.00 1.00 .35
Sunday only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:
Daily with Sunday, one week.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Manuscripts and communications submitted for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915.

Encouraging Virginia's Banks

ONE of the commendable acts of the special session of the General Assembly was the reduction of the tax on bank stock from \$1.75, in this city, to a maximum of \$1.50, made up of a 35-cent State rate and a \$1.15 rate that localities are permitted to impose. We believe there should have been an even greater reduction, but the rate fixed will encourage the increase of banking capital and its profitable employment.

Baltimore's rate is \$1.35, and Richmond bankers, with entire propriety and justice, asked that they be put on an equality as to taxation with their principal competitor for the business of this section of the country. Of course, it is possible for the city to effect this equalization, but whether the city will find itself in a financial position to make the concession, appears exceedingly doubtful.

There is substantial improvement, anyhow.

Further Returns From New York War

IN New York the merry war over the State deficit, or alleged deficit, continues. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn declares that there is no deficit and need be none, and that the State will have \$4,000,000 to its credit on October 1, 1915. Governor Whitman answers that there will soon be a deficit of \$18,000,000, and that direct taxation of real estate will be necessary.

Where does the truth lie between two such absolutely differing statements, which are \$22,000,000 apart? On the face, Glynn's account is more plausible, and continued discussion lends color to his declaration that the whole deficit announcement is a yarn intended to discredit his administration. The vindictiveness of the Whitman administration towards Democratic officeholders leads us to believe that it would not hesitate at a slight exaggeration when discrediting a hated opponent.

What is \$18,000,000, anyhow, to a New York politician?

Again Mexico

CARRANZA is willing to be good, at least to the extent that he will give protection to foreigners caught in the disorder of that country south of us, which has been an open sore on the Western Hemisphere since the assassination of Maximilian. The Villa-Zapata activities that promise to open full communication with the United States, so rudely cut off, may lead to a clearer understanding of the whole situation.

In the meantime, the attention of this country is turned prayerfully toward the entrance of Cardinal Gibbons into the strained situation. Catholic priests are in prison, nuns have been driven out and, it is alleged, shamefully abused, church properties have been confiscated and destroyed, forcible levies have been made on the church, and those who protested have been roughly handled.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Uncle Sam may not actually have to go back to Mexico with armed intervention, but if in the end there is nothing else to do, let it be done thoroughly.

A Lesson in Drug Addiction

YORK, PA., is furnishing the country a lesson in "dope" that ought to sink deep into the consciousness of those who make laws, who sell things that create habit, who contribute to the weaknesses of a people. The other day the Harrison law went into effect, prohibiting the sale of morphine, heroin, opium and similar habit-forming drugs, and putting out of business numerous patent medicines which depend for their popularity upon the possession of some element of the sort. Now the almshouse physician of York is coming forward with a protest against the strict enforcement of the law, declaring that there are in York 1,200 "dope fiends," who must have their favorite drug or become insane. He predicts that, robbed of the drug, those people who do not commit suicide may run amuck and do wholesale murder, and insists that this is a very present menace to the safety of those who belong to the wiser and saner ranks of society.

It is a matter of common knowledge that one given to any habit, however seemingly innocuous in itself so long as it is indulged, becomes more or less neurotic, verging to the point of derangement, if suddenly and wholly deprived. Let any man who doubts it try suddenly to cut off cigarettes or cigars, for instance, after habitual use. It is a susceptible of proof that a man who has formed the habit of constantly twiddling his thumbs, if his hands are suddenly separated and secured so that he cannot twiddle his thumbs, will be visited by extreme nervous symptoms and may actually suffer. So much for the simple habits of the individual, removed from actual drugs. In institutions where drugs are restricted or prohibited, the strait-jacket is a common means of subjugation. It is easy to understand that, while the York physician's statement may be extreme, there is no doubt truth in it that all over the country victims of the drug habit will suffer, and suffer much, until their systems have been

naturally purged and they begin physical and mental reconstruction.

The Harrison law must and will be enforced, and those who have been victims of drugs must and will go through a wholesome reconstruction. Their sufferings need not be wholly lost for good. Through the mistake of others, men become wise. Good advice—i. e., advice not to use drugs—is generally wasted on any one who has the inclination plus opportunity. But actual demonstration of the hold habit gets on the individual ought to be sufficient to stop many a man or woman at the edge of disaster. If many persons in York or elsewhere go crazy for lack of drugs, let the facts be published far and wide, in all detail. It will be an object lesson that cannot be equaled by advice of whatever school—a lesson more powerful than the hottest sermon ever preached by Billy Sunday. In these days too many are careless, indifferent, skeptical in the face of scientifically demonstrable facts. They have to see and know the actual consequences of indiscretion. York may yet contribute splendidly to the saving of many who otherwise would be lost through some destructive habit.

American Honor Not for Sale

MOST of us have been accustomed to philosophize sagely and moralize profoundly on the incapacity of the German mind to understand the American point of view—an incapacity made especially evident in German indignation that we should not accept as a matter of course the Kaiser's tender treatment of the inhabitants of Belgium. There is ground for belief that we shall have to make England the subject of future reflections along similar lines.

If we are to judge from the tone of the English press, the English nation cannot for its life comprehend why the United States should protest against the recent annexation of the Seven Seas to the British empire—an annexation consummated, he it said, by the simple device of an order in council. Under the terms of that order, there is no apparent reason why an American vessel leaving Newport News, for example, and carrying a cargo consigned to Genoa or Amsterdam, should not be seized just aside the Chesapeake capes and conveyed to a British port. Arrived there, a British prize court would undertake to determine whether the cargo had an ultimate destination within the lines of Germany or her allies.

It is true that there is an oily vagueness in the order's phrases, and that it seems to contemplate the purchase, rather than the confiscation, of neutral shipping and cargoes. It is this oiliness which is relied on in England to serve as an emollient to our ruffled sensibilities—to grease, as it were, what England conceives to be our itching palm.

That very conception is insulting. It reduces our national rights and immunities to a matter of dirty dollars, and assumes that our honor is for sale—and not even to the highest bidder, but at whatever price an arrogant and insistent purchaser chooses to pay.

England, so we are told, feels that its plan for "starving out" Germany is really far more considerate of neutral rights than a blockade would be, because any vessel caught trying to run the blockade would be confiscated, and the new volume of international law that Downing Street has issued contemplates some sort of compensation. That may be true, in a sense, but departures from recognized rules of civilized war that England now makes have their origin in the difficulties and dangers of maintaining an effective blockade of Germany, and not in any real and honest consideration for neutral nations.

At any rate, the honor of the United States is not on the market. We venture to predict that when President Wilson's reply is received, England will have no difficulty in understanding that this is the fact.

On the Definition of a "Good Sport"

THE letter, signed "An English Woman," which is printed on this page to-day, is interesting in its revelation of the state of mind of the bitter partisans on both sides of the great war. To them there are only two colorings for everything that happens. The actions of their friends are all white and those of their enemies all black.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich is a converted merchantman, which has been engaged in an entirely legal war service—a service which was performed by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers in the War Between the States, to the glory as well as to the advantage of the Southland. The Eitel Friedrich has no defensive armor, and in a contest with any real warship, could not last five minutes. Whether her captain is a good sport or bad, he, at any rate, is not an ass, as he would be were he deliberately to expose his vessel to certain destruction.

In destroying the enemy's commerce, the Eitel Friedrich serves her country in the only way it is capable of serving. Doing so, every man aboard the vessel takes his life in his hands, for, should a British or French cruiser appear on the scene, there would be no chance of escape. That her captain, in the face of these risks and the further certainty that a cordon of warships bars his approach to the open sea, is yet anxious to leave his present safe anchorage, makes him a very good sport in our judgment.

The sympathies of The Times-Dispatch, as revealed in dozens of editorial utterances, are with the allies in this struggle, but that does not prevent our appreciation of German gallantry and daring.

There is something, certainly, in the Council theory that the city should not surrender to the State the advantage of the best real estate investment it ever made. It is all right to sell the Ford lot, but the State should pay what it is worth and not try to get a bargain at the city's expense.

When the Governor of Smyrna squints up from his storm cellar at the screeching compliments sent his way by the guns of the British fleet, he must conclude that the devil and the deep sea are both on one side of him.

While we are criticizing various commanders in the European war, it may be as well to remember that Tse-ne-Gat still wages war against this country—and that he is still at large.

In this matter of the post-office, the Treasury Department seems to be inclined to give Richmond everything except what Richmond wants.

If Italy should roll off the neutrality fence, the dogs of war would have a new object of engrossing interest to occupy their attention.

It does seem a shame that Harry Thaw should be kept out of that Matteawan society he is so well qualified to adorn.

SONGS AND SAWS

To a Little Boy.
Dear little boy with sparkling eyes
Where lumps of mischief dance and play,
Dear little boy whose love I prize
Beyond all gifts that life could give
On my own pathway down;
Oh, could I but see you safely clear
Of foes that there may lurk or hide—
Of sorrow, failure, doubt and fear
And all their evil host beside—
I could endure fate's frown.

Dear little boy, whose flashing smile
Can banish disappointment's pang,
In whom there is no trace of guile,
Into whose mind there never sprang
Ignoble hope or thought;
Could I but keep your boyish heart
As pure, as sweet, as boldly true,
When you're a man, I'd gladly part
With all my dreams of fame for you,
Nor count them cheaply bought.

The Pessimist Says:
It is a good plan not to tell all you know.
By keeping your mouth shut, the world may be
fooled into believing the total amounts to something.

Concession.
"Does Benedick still stick to his theory that a man should be master in his own house?"
"With certain modifications. He still thinks his theory expresses the general rule, but he regards his own establishment as the exception that proves it."

Distinction.
Grubbs—Mrs. Gabby, so I am informed, enjoys high repute as a conversationalist.
Stubbs—Your informant picked out the wrong word. He meant monologist.

Chance for Betterment.
"Do you expect John to show improvement in his studies?"
"Yes, indeed," replied John's maternal ancestor, "truly. You see, the dear boy already has reached the point where he can't get any worse."

Near the Line.
She—That was a very striking costume Mrs. Darling wore at the opera last night.
He—It certainly was, but to me it seemed to approach very close to a violation of the vagrancy law.
She—What do you mean?
He—Why, that it had no visible means of support.

A Study in Colors.
Several white and fleecy lambs,
Gamboling on the green,
Several coppers garbed in blue
Appear upon the scene,
Several golden yellow notes
To square the line, I ween.
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

Says the Roanoke World-News: "If Thaw had been a convict in a State penitentiary, sent there for stealing chickens, he would have had several years added to his sentence. But when he paid \$5,000 for his escape, he is handed a free pass." Of course, though, a \$5,000 escape ought to possess advantages over the common or garden variety, obtained through the medium of a rope ladder and a smuggled file.

The Fredericksburg Star joins most of the State in lament that the Torrens land registration bill was killed in the Senate. Says the Star: "It is perhaps unfortunate that registration waited until near the end of the session to bring the matter before the General Assembly in the shape of a bill. This measure was passed by the House, but an effort to take it up out of its order during the last night of the session in the Senate was unsuccessful. There appears to be no reason why a bill to put this system on trial in those cities and counties which wish to make the experiment shouldn't have clear sailing in the next Assembly." The waiting of the measure's friends, however, does not explain its demise. Events proved that its enemies were always ready to wield the ax.

As an illustration of how our transplanted brethren of the press shine in other fields, read this from the Lynchburg Advance: "We are delighted to observe, amidst all the hurrah and conversation incident to the arrival and docking of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, at Newport News, that the delicate situation evolved has been satisfactorily and excellently handled by Norman Hamilton, collector of the port of Norfolk. Mr. Hamilton was appointed collector less than a year ago, but has handled the matter like a veteran. In many years Mr. Hamilton was on the editorial staff of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, where he made good. And there was no doubt in the minds of his friends that he would make good in the position as collector of the port of Norfolk and Newport News; and so it is not unexpected."

"Judging from surface indications and from statements made by those who sounded public sentiment regarding the matter, there are few, if any, citizens of Bristol, Virginia, who do not favor the abandonment of government by a Council," says the Bristol Herald-Courier. Bristol seems to be waking up.

Current Editorial Comment

Italy in Difficult Position
What would Italy hope to get by taking part in the war? In the first place, of course, the Italian provinces of Austria, Trentino and Trieste, with a strip of the Dalmatian coast which has a considerable Italian population. It would be sufficient to have a guarantee that it would not be under hostile control; this is essential to the predominance in the Adriatic which will be the more useful in proportion as the play of forces in the Mediterranean becomes greater. Beyond this Italy's European aspirations would not go; it is unlikely, for example, to try to bargain with France for Corsica, which though Italian in great part, but so is the risk of isolation; as Alsace was in 1870. But in Africa it might somewhat extend its empire as a reward of services to the allies, and it would look for the maintenance and extension of its commercial interests in Eastern Turkey, while free access to the Black Sea would be an important consideration. All this on the assumption of a victory for the allies; defeat would mean a disaster quite as great as for France, and would strike Italy from the list of great powers, making it Germany's vassal.

In the national capital public drunkenness is practically unknown. Large bodies of laboring men, especially on railroads, and in mines, are drunk as usual. The number of men who are moderate drinkers are very, very rare. The number of drunken in each of our States is growing less despite increase of population. Drinking has been checked in England by the solemnities of war. France bars all alcoholic beverages to her troops. Russia surrenders her immense income from vodka, and her people utter no protest. The question whether alcohol is absolutely necessary to human happiness is forcing itself on a great number of minds that have been refused to admit it as debatable. Incidentally it may be said that total abstinence agitation is much more effective than much more vital than prohibition agitation. Any considerable minority of citizens in any State or country will resist the attempt of a majority to say what they shall drink, what they shall eat, what they shall wear. Such a resistance will show itself in evasions, such as refusal to supply with lawbreakers, in often-effective defiance of what is branded as tyranny. But win the minds and hearts and souls of men to total abstinence and prohibition laws are either superfluous or are accepted as incidental to a public policy in which the overwhelming majority of the voters are agreed. Brooklyn Eagle.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, March 18, 1865.)

The enlistment of negroes for service, as soldiers in the Confederate army, goes bravely on. To the best of our knowledge, 500 had been enrolled in Richmond alone. They seem to be very proud of their uniforms and the distinction the uniform gives them.

There was shelling of a desultory character on the Petersburg lines yesterday, which was continued into the night, but nothing was accomplished so far as serious fighting is concerned. There is no official report, but the firing of the big guns could be plainly heard in this city, and thus we know that there is something going on.

There was nothing doing on the north side of the James yesterday. The two armies are simply watching each other, and apparently each is waiting for the other to make a decided movement.

The extra session of the Virginia Legislature yesterday adjourned to the 29th, when both houses will again be called to order to finish up the special business for which the Assembly was called together.

Two negroes, slaves, named Oliver and George, convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hung, were yesterday pardoned by the Governor on condition that they immediately volunteer for service in the Confederate army.

Near one hundred men were consigned to Castle Thunder yesterday, the most of them being charged with desertion from the Confederate army. These deserters were from various States, mostly from the far South.

The address of the Confederate Congress to all of the people of the South is being prepared by a special committee. The personnel of this committee is a guarantee that the address will be a patriotic document, and will doubtless meet the situation.

Colonel G. C. Talcott, who has been the superintendent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, partly as a Confederate officer and partly as an official of the road, has tendered his resignation, and Thomas Dodamead, formerly with the Richmond and Petersburg road, has been appointed to succeed him. Colonel Dodamead is an efficient railroad man.

The Rev. John E. Edwards, a Methodist minister, well known in this city, proposes to raise a "Methodist regiment" for immediate service of which he may be made the colonel, but he does not mention that as a prerequisite.

There are rumors on the streets that General Johnston has given Sherman battle in the lower part of North Carolina, and that Sherman's men were signally defeated. No official information of this fight can be obtained from the War Department.

The Voice of the People

Definition of "Good Sport" Attacked.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—On the editorial page of The Times-Dispatch this morning is a short article headed "Good Sport." Anybody, and saying that the captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is a sportsman by no means to be despised.

I imagine the writer of said article is the kind of fellow who would advise a child to sport, striking an unprotected child, and call him a "sport" for running away before he could be caught to meet him. The German captain (and sport) boasts that he has never been in a fight, because he always picked harmless merchant vessels and fishing boats, and even then was afraid to approach them under his own flag, and even went to the pains to hoist a dummy smokestack, still further to protect them when he was about to bring them down. A man who would call that sport, must have a private dictionary of his own.

Richmond, March 16, 1915.

Appeal for Catawba Sanatorium.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—An appeal from the Catawba Sanatorium, Alameda, N. C., in regard to my mail, asking for whatever I might choose to give to help take care of tubercular people who had no money to pay for their treatment. I am enclosing the leaflet. "We are carrying on our free list seven patients. This means an expenditure of \$7,000 per day."

Just before receiving this leaflet, I had read that the Senate of Virginia had passed a bill appropriating \$7,500 that the Richmond News, a military organization, might act as escort to our Governor, on a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

I only roll up the curtain and show the people of Virginia the sorrow and suffering that we doctors oftentimes see. Let me have space if you please, to cite the true history of one case I have treated. A young man, a son of a well-to-do family, about six years ago a young man well qualified to fight the battle of life and earning a comfortable salary in a show store. He thought the time was come for him to build a home for the woman he loved. Bright was the future, and he took her to his home. Little girl came in the evening when he would look so long in those little blue eyes, so like her mother's, that gentle child and then he told her, "as his dinner was getting cold." The sun was shining in every crack and crevice of that house, but the shadows lurked in the corners. The broad winner caught cold, and his cough lingered, and John began to worry. Then the doctor told him that all did not look well for him. His cough continued and John began to lose flesh, his eyes shone glisteringly bright, the blood was in his cheek, and John would find his forehead so hot.

The shadows were lengthening. One night John's step was heavy when he came in, and he sank wearily into the chair without even looking into the blue eyes of the baby. John knelt beside him and said, "John, is your mother's name Mary?" John told him with trembling lips that the proprietor of the store had given him a week's wages and told him not to come back. John told him that he was a clerk and customer. Weary days he walked and walked, and when he would talk to those of his friends who were asking work, trying to earn to cough, the answer was always returned, "We are afraid of you."

His doctor told him that if he could go to the Catawba Sanatorium, he would get well. But how could he go? The bill was empty. John comes home every night after her daily fight with John sitting in the ragged chair, and knows that each day he goes further and further away. If that \$7,500 to be spent for a jamboose, had been used to build the Catawba Sanatorium, it would have saved the lives of twenty people.

WILLIAM DANRIDGE TURNER
Ocean View, Va., March 16, 1915.

Queries and Answers

Poverty.
Is there a "poverty" post-office in Virginia?
T. L. PORTER
In Highland County.

A Problem.
If A do a piece of work in one-half a day and B do the same in two-thirds of a day; how long will it take the two working together? Give answer only to settle a difference.
M. C. WILKIE.

Live on Cows.
Can you give me a good method for killing a cow?
A. B. HARRIS
Write to Dr. Fernerhough, Burkeville, Va.

Colonial Teacher.
How should I proceed to get appointment and under what conditions as a teacher in the Philippines?
The Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., will have sent you full information, if you will write for it.

REDUCING HIS FORTIFICATIONS

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WAR'S RAVAGES IN FORESTS

The Germans are cutting the marketable timber from the forests in Northern France now in their possession and selling it in Germany, so Jean-Paul Alaux, an officer in the French army, now in trenches near Arras, informs the American Forestry Association of Washington, D. C., as reported in its magazine, American Forestry. This, he says, is adding to the tremendous damage inflicted on the forests of France by the military operations.

He says when Paris was threatened with capture the forests to the north were cleared.

"I am informed," says his report, "that the forest of Montmorency, for example, suffered greatly by reason of the wholesale cuttings which were necessitated in order to give full play to the artillery and remove all growths which might serve the enemy as masks and ambushes. On the contrary, the forests of Vincennes and Boulogne, which practically touch the outer barriers of Paris to the east and south, have scarcely been touched. The terrific cuttings there have made some slight cuttings for use in shelters."

"The winter rains have rendered most of the roads impassable, especially in the wooded regions. In the forest of Boulogne, near Arras, and in the forest of Berthouval, the artillerymen were unable to move their guns over the muddy and entrenched roads, and it was impossible to even transport ammunition in order to keep the guns supplied it was necessary to cut new roads in all directions through the forests, using the felled trees for the purpose. The trunk in sections of about twelve feet, are laid side by side and bound together with ropes and with galvanized iron wire. They are further secured to stakes driven deep in the ground. The first layer of trees having proven insufficient, a second was added. This was failing to suffice, a third became necessary, until, in many cases, three layers of trees are superposed in order to permit the passage of conveyances. To avoid the too rapid wear of the wood through the grinding of the heavy wheels and the tearing of the horse's shoes, earth mixed with straw, bark and the twigs and small branches of the felled trees is strewn plentifully over these improvised roadways."

Used to Conceal Guns.

"Other cuttings have been made in these forests, both for shelters and for firewood. The treatment of the heavy guns on the edge of the forest has necessitated the use of large quantities of the bigger branches, so that the sum total of what has been already destroyed is a very considerable damage. A wood merchant in my regiment tells me that it will require at least thirty years to renew the growth of that which has already perished so that the forests shall return a revenue."

The forest of Vincennes, near Luneville, has been completely razed. In the forest of Meaux lanes from 150 to 200 feet in width have been cut at intervals of every thousand feet. This was of course for the purpose of allowing the artillery to shower its murderous fire over a wide area, as through some gigantic loophole. One cannot find a remnant of copse or shrub; all the trees and saplings have disappeared throughout the razed area.

Bourneuf, the fort of Bourneuf had been built upon land which had been donated for the purpose by the Count of Alsace. The magnificent forest in front of it was entirely felled.

"In the forest of Champenoux every tree was cut down, leaving the trunks standing. The method of cutting was generally followed at the beginning, when strategic reasons demanded that an area be cleared. The standing trunks made it easy to construct the barbed wire entanglements and barriers, which prevented any raids by either cavalry or infantry. Recently this method has ceased, by order of the Ministry. It was done for the purpose of providing firewood for the trenches and shelters."

"The forests in the east, which were the source of some of the most violent encounters at the beginning of the campaign, were literally cut to pieces by artillery fire. The trees within the zone of fire were completely ruined. The forests of the Argonne have suffered particularly in this respect, while the official French statements still mention almost daily combats in the woods of La Grudle, Le Prétre, de Forges and Champenoux, all of which must have already suffered heavy damages."

"The wooded sections in the east have endured the most terrible bombardments. They are reduced to a state of skeletons, torn to bits by the bursting of shells, riddled by fire, blackened with smoke, these forests must be entirely cleared away and the area reforested."

In certain forests such as that of Arras, where the French troops have also suffered greatly through bombardment, in concealment and where the Germans attempted to dislodge them with artillery fire, the bombardment produced an enormous damage. Such trees as were left, I am greatly informed, were left in an uncared and entirely denuded of their branches.

Trees Cut Down by Shells.

"I have seen enormous trees cut down by shells as though they were mere tinder. To the east of Amance and near Nancy, the forest of Champenoux has been cleared through bombardment. The damage done to these woods has been insignificant, because at the beginning of the war the troops were forbidden to make fires, because the forests may be considered as a non-existent, so far as the production of revenue is concerned."

"The beautiful forests of Chantilly and Compiègne escaped destruction by the enemy, who were not permitted to enter these forests on account of the victory of the Marne. Only about the Chateau of Chantilly, where they remained barely one night. At the same time, the forests may be considered as non-existent, so far as the production of revenue is concerned."

"As to the forests of the north and those situated about Paris, there will have to be recorded huge losses for the French. Thousands of acres will practically require reforestation. The trees which have been mutilated by shell fire will have to be cut down and new ones set out. For at least thirty years, the forests may be considered as non-existent, so far as the production of revenue is concerned."

have endured the most terrible bombardments. They are reduced to a state of skeletons, torn to bits by the bursting of shells, riddled by fire, blackened with smoke, these forests must be entirely cleared away and the area reforested.

In certain forests such as that of Arras, where the French troops have also suffered greatly through bombardment, in concealment and where the Germans attempted to dislodge them with artillery fire, the bombardment produced an enormous damage. Such trees as were left, I am greatly informed, were left in an uncared and entirely denuded of their branches.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.